

Практичне заняття 14

1

(підсилює)

Диференціальні рівняння і ряди.

Розв'язування г.р. 1 порядку

Різні методи г.р. 1 порядку.

1.151.

$$1+x + (1+x^2)(e^x - e^{2y} y') = 0.$$

$$e^x - e^{2y} y' = -\frac{1+x}{1+x^2}.$$

$$y' e^{2y} = e^x + \frac{1+x}{1+x^2} \quad \text{з відокр. змінними}$$

$$e^{2y} dy = \left(e^x + \frac{1+x}{1+x^2} \right) dx$$

$$\frac{1}{2} e^{2y} = e^x + \operatorname{arctg} x + \frac{1}{2} \ln|1+x^2| + C.$$

1.156. $(x^2 + y^2 + 1) dy + xy dx = 0.$

$$\frac{dx}{dy} = -\frac{x^2 + y^2 + 1}{xy}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dy} + \frac{x}{y} = -\frac{y^2 + 1}{xy}, \quad \text{Бернгулі.}$$

$$x = u(y) \cdot v(y) \quad (\text{Відома } x(y))$$

$$u'v + uv' + \frac{uv}{y} = -\frac{y^2 + 1}{uvy}.$$

$$u'v + u(v' + \frac{v}{y}) = -\frac{y+1}{uvy}$$

$$v : v' + \frac{v}{y} = 0 \quad \frac{dv}{v} = -\frac{dy}{y} \quad \boxed{v = \frac{1}{y}} !$$

$$u \cdot u' = -\frac{y^2+1}{\frac{1}{y}} \quad (= -y^3 - y)$$

$$\frac{u^2}{2} = -\frac{y^4}{4} - \frac{y^2}{2} + c$$

$$x^2(y) = \frac{1}{y^2} \left(-\frac{y^4}{4} - \frac{y^2}{2} + c \right) = -\frac{y^2}{4} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{c}{y^2}$$

$$1.161. \quad y' = \frac{y^2 + xy - x^2}{y^2} \quad (= f(x,y) \text{ однородна } 0 \text{ степени})$$

$$f(x,y) = 1 + \frac{x}{y} - \frac{x^2}{y^2} = f\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$$

$$y = t(x) \cdot x$$

$$t'x + t = 1 + \frac{1}{t} - \frac{1}{t^2}$$

$$\frac{dt}{dx} x + t = \frac{t^2 + t - 1}{t^2}$$

$$\frac{dt}{dx} x = \frac{t^2 + t - 1 - t^3}{t^2}$$

$$\frac{t^2 dt}{(t^2-1)(1-t)} = \frac{dx}{x}$$

у) 175
x2

$$y = - \int \frac{t^2 dt}{(t-1)^2(t+1)} = \int \left(\frac{A}{t-1} + \frac{B}{(t-1)^2} + \frac{C}{t+1} \right) dt$$

$$-t^2 = A(t-1) + B(t+1) + C(t-1)^2$$

$t=1 \quad -1 = 2B \quad B = -\frac{1}{2}$
 $t=-1 \quad -1 = 4C \quad C = -\frac{1}{4}$
 $t^2 \quad -1 = A+C \quad A = -\frac{3}{4}$

$$y = -\frac{3}{4} \ln|t-1| + \frac{1}{2(t-1)} - \frac{1}{4} \ln|t+1| + const$$

$$\ln|xc| = -\frac{3}{4} \ln \left| \frac{y-x}{x} \right| + \frac{x}{2(y-x)} - \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| \frac{y+x}{x} \right|$$

1.175

$$0 = \left(x \cos \frac{y}{x} + y \sin \frac{y}{x} \right) y dx + \left(x \cos \frac{y}{x} - y \sin \frac{y}{x} \right) x dy$$

не раскрываются скобки
не ∈ однородным
интегрируем

у новых переменных?

$$(xy dx + x^2 dy) \cos \frac{y}{x} + (y^2 dx - yx dy) \sin \frac{y}{x} = 0$$

$$\operatorname{tg} \frac{y}{x} = \frac{xy dx + x^2 dy}{yx dy - y^2 dx} = \frac{\frac{y}{x} + \frac{dy}{dx}}{\frac{y}{x} \frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{y^2}{x^2}}$$

$$\frac{y}{x} = t(x)$$

$$\operatorname{tg} t = \frac{t + t'x + t}{t(t'x + t) - t^2} \quad \left(= \frac{2t + t'x}{t \cdot t'x} \right)$$

$$t \cdot \operatorname{tg} t \cdot t'x = 2t + t'x$$

$$t'x (t \operatorname{tg} t - 1) = 2t$$

$$\frac{(t \operatorname{tg} t - 1)}{t} dt = 2 \frac{dx}{x}$$

$$-\ln \cos t - \ln t = 2 \ln x + C_1$$

$$\frac{1}{t \cos t} = x^2 C \cdot \frac{x}{y \cos \frac{y}{x}} = x^2 C$$

$$xy \cos \frac{y}{x} = C$$

$$1.176. \quad y' = \frac{x}{\cos y} - \operatorname{tg} y$$

$$dy \cos y = (x - \sin y) dx$$

$$d \sin y = (x - \sin y) dx$$

$$\sin y = z(x)$$

$$\frac{dz}{dx} = -z + x \quad \text{Используем } z \text{ и интегрируем}$$

$$z = u \cdot v$$

$$u'v + uv' + uv = x \quad v' + v = 0 \quad \frac{dv}{dx} = -v$$
$$-\ln v = x \quad v = e^{-x}$$

$$u' = x e^x$$

$$u = \int x e^x dx = x e^x - \int e^x dx = x e^x - e^x + C$$

$$\sin y = (x-1) e^x + C.$$

1.168.

$$x dy + y dx + y^2 (x dy - y dx) = 0.$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 1 - 3y^2 \quad \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = y^2$$

не в M. ~~не в M.~~ y n. g.

$$x(1+y^2) dy = (y^3 - y) dx$$

3 алгоритма. ~~не в M.~~

$$\frac{1+y^2}{y^3-y} dy = \frac{dx}{x}$$

$$\frac{1+y^2}{y(y^2-1)} = \frac{A}{y} + \frac{B}{y-1} + \frac{C}{y+1}$$

$$y^2 + 1 = A(y^2-1) + By(y+1) + Cy(y-1)$$

$$y=0 \quad 1 = -A \quad B=1$$

$$y=1 \quad 2 = 2B \quad C=1$$

$$y=-1 \quad 2 = 2C \quad C=1$$

$$-\ln|y| + \ln|y-1| + \ln|y+1| = \ln|x| + C$$

$$\frac{y^2-1}{y} = xC.$$

1.167

$$y' = \frac{(1+y)^2}{x(y+1) - x^2}$$

$$(1) \quad y_1 = y + 1.$$

$$y_1' = \frac{y_1^2}{x y_1 - x^2}$$

однородное

$$y_1 = tx$$

$$t'x + t = \frac{t^2}{t-1}$$

$$t'x = \frac{t^2 - t^2 + t}{t-1}$$

$$\frac{(t-1) dt}{t} = \frac{dx}{x}$$

$$t - \ln t = \ln xc$$

$$\frac{y+1}{x} - \ln \frac{y+1}{x} = \ln xc$$

$$\frac{y+1}{x} = \ln (y+1)c$$

$$(2) \quad \frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{x}{y+1} - \frac{x^2}{(y+1)^2}$$

Берем

$$x = u(y)v(y)$$

$$u'v + uv' - \frac{uv}{y+1} = - \frac{u^2 v^2}{(y+1)^2}$$

$$u'v + u\left(v' - \frac{v}{y+1}\right) = -\frac{u^2v^2}{(y+1)^2}$$

$$v: \quad \frac{dv}{v} = \frac{dy}{y+1} \quad v = y+1$$

$$u' = -u^2 \frac{(y+1)}{(y+1)^2} \quad -\frac{du}{u^2} = \frac{dy}{y+1}$$

$$\frac{1}{u} = \ln c(y+1)$$

$$u = \frac{1}{\ln c(y+1)}$$

$$x = \frac{y+1}{\ln c(y+1)}$$

$$1.183. \quad (3x^2 + 2xy - y^2)dx + (x^2 - 2xy - 3y^2)dy = 0$$

$$1) \quad \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 2x - 2y \quad \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = 2x - 2y$$

у полных дифференциалов!

$$3x^2 dx - 3y^2 dy + (2xy dx + x^2 dy) - (y^2 dx + 2xy dy) = 0$$

$$d(x^3 - y^3 + yx^2 - xy^2) = 0$$

$$x^3 - y^3 + yx^2 - xy^2 = c$$

$$2) \quad y'_x = \frac{3x^2 + 2xy - y^2}{2xy + 3y^2 - x^2} \quad \text{однородное}$$

$$y = t(x) \cdot x$$

$$t'x + t = \frac{3+2t-t^2}{2t+3t^2-1}$$

$$\frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{3+2t-t^2 - t(3t^2+2t-1)}{3t^2+2t-1}$$

$$\int \frac{3t^2+2t-1}{-3t^3-3t^2+3t+3} dt = \int \frac{3t^2+2t-1}{3(t+1)(1-t^2)} dt =$$

$$= \int \frac{3t+1}{3(1-t^2)} dt = \int \frac{t}{1-t^2} dt - \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{dt}{t^2-4} =$$

$t = -1$? $y = -x$
lim

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \ln|t^2-1| - \frac{1}{6} \ln \left| \frac{t-1}{t+1} \right| + c.$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{y^2-x^2}{x^2} - \frac{1}{6} \ln \left| \frac{y-x}{y+x} \right| + c = x$$

Д.р. кривих перерізів, в яких машина показує переріз

1.209.

$$xy''' = 2x + 3$$

$$y''' = \frac{2x+3}{x} \quad (= 2 + \frac{3}{x})$$

$$y'' = 2x + 3\ln x + C$$

$$y' = x^2 + cx + 3 \int \ln x dx =$$

$$= x^2 + c \cdot x + 3(x \cdot \ln x - x) + C_1$$

$$y = \frac{x^3}{3} + c \frac{x^2}{2} + C_1 x - \frac{3}{2} x^2 + 3 \int_0^x x \ln x dx$$

$$J_0 = \int x \ln x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \ln x dx^2 =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (x^2 \ln x - \int x^2 \frac{dx}{x}) = \frac{1}{2} x^2 \ln x - \frac{1}{4} x^2 + C_2$$

1.210

$$y'' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{y}} \quad f(y, y', y'') = 0$$

$$y' = p(y); \quad y'' = p' \cdot p$$

$$p' \cdot p = \frac{1}{\sqrt{y}} \quad \int p \cdot p' dy = \int \frac{dy}{\sqrt{y}}$$

$$\frac{p^2}{2} = 2\sqrt{y} + C; \quad p = \sqrt{4\sqrt{y} + C_1}$$

$$\frac{dy}{\sqrt{4\sqrt{y} + C_1}} = dx \quad \sqrt{y} = z \quad \int \frac{2z dz}{\sqrt{4z + C_1}} = y$$

$$\int \frac{2z dz}{\sqrt{4z+c_1}} = \left| 4z+c_1 = u^2 \right| = \int \frac{\frac{u^2-c_1}{4} \cdot \frac{2u du}{4}}{u} =$$

$$= \frac{2}{16} \int (u^2 - c_1) du = \frac{1}{8} \left(\frac{1}{3} u^3 - c_1 u + c_2 \right).$$

$$u = \sqrt{4z+c_1} = \sqrt{4\sqrt{y}+c_1}.$$

$$\frac{1}{24} \left(4\sqrt{y}+c_1 \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{c_1}{8} \sqrt{4\sqrt{y}+c_1} + c_2 = x.$$

1.240. $y \cdot y'' = y'^2 - y'^3$ $y(1) = 1, y'(1) = -1.$

$$y \cdot p' \cdot p = p^2 - p^3$$

$p=0$ (not possible)
 $(y'(1) = -1)$

$$y \cdot p' = p - p^2 \quad \frac{dp}{p-p^2} = \frac{dy}{y}$$

$$\int \left(\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{1-p} \right) dp = \ln y c.$$

$$\ln \frac{p}{p-1} = \ln y c \quad \frac{p}{p-1} = y c; \frac{-1}{-2} = c.$$

$$\frac{p}{p-1} = \frac{y}{2} \quad \frac{p-1}{p} = \frac{2}{y} \quad 1 - \frac{1}{p} = \frac{2}{y}$$

$$\frac{1}{p} = \frac{y-2}{y} \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{y-2} \quad (y-2) \frac{dy}{y} = dx$$

$$y - 2 \ln |y| + c_1 = x \quad 4 + c_1 = 1 \quad c_1 = 0.$$

$$y - \ln y^2 = x.$$

1.222.

$$y'' + \frac{2}{1-y} y'^2 = 0$$

$$f(y, y', y'') = 0$$

$$p'p + \frac{2}{1-y} p^2 = 0$$

$$p = 0 \quad \boxed{y = c}$$

$$p' + \frac{2}{1-y} p = 0$$

$$\frac{dp}{p} = \frac{2}{y-1} dy$$

$$\ln p c_1 = 2 \ln |y-1|$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} \cdot c_1 = (y-1)^2$$

$$\frac{dy}{(y-1)^2} = \frac{dx}{c_1}$$

$$-\frac{1}{y-1} = \frac{x}{c_1} + c_2$$

1.230.

$$xy'' - y' = e^x x^2$$

$$f(x, y', y'') = 0$$

$$y' = z$$

$$x \frac{z'}{x^2} - z = e^x \quad \left(\frac{z}{x}\right)' = e^x \quad \frac{z}{x} = e^x + c$$

$$z = x(e^x + c) \quad y = \int x(e^x + c) dx =$$

$$= \int x d(e^x + cx) = x(e^x + c) - \int (e^x + c) dx =$$

$$= x(e^x + c) - e^x - cx + c_1$$

Линейное неоднородное г.р. $L[y] = f(x)$.

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1.259. $4y'' - 8y' + 5y = \cos x$.

$$L[y] = 0 \Rightarrow 4k^2 - 8k + 5 = 0.$$

$$k = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{16 - 20}}{4} = 1 \pm \frac{i}{2}.$$

$$y_{го} = c_1 e^{\cos \frac{x}{2}} + c_2 e^{\sin \frac{x}{2}}.$$

$f(x) = \cos x$ $\alpha = 0, \beta = 1$. $\alpha + \beta i \notin$

корнем характеристического уравнения.

$$\gamma = 0$$

5 | $y_{ин} = x^0 (A \cos x + B \sin x)$.

-8 | $y'_{ин} = -A \sin x + B \cos x$.

4 | $y''_{ин} = -A \cos x - B \sin x$.

$$(9A - 8B) \cos x + (B + 8A) \sin x = \cos x$$

$$9A - 8B = 1 \quad 73A = 1$$

$$8A + B = 0 \quad -73B = 8$$

В итоге: $c_1 e^{\cos \frac{x}{2}} + c_2 e^{\sin \frac{x}{2}} + \frac{1}{73} \cos x - \frac{8}{73} \sin x$.

$$y''' + 4y' = 4x \sin x$$

$$k^3 + 4k = 0, \quad k_1 = 0, \quad k_2 = 2i, \quad k_3 = -2i$$

$$y_{30} = C_1 + C_2 \cos 2x + C_3 \sin 2x.$$

$$f(x) = 4x \sin x. \quad \alpha + \beta i = i \neq k_1, k_2, k_3. \quad \boxed{r=0}$$

$$y_{part} = (Ax+B)\cos x + (Cx+D)\sin x$$

$$4 \mid y_1' = \underline{A \cos x} - \underline{(Ax+B) \sin x} + C \sin x + (Cx+D) \cos x$$

$$y_1'' = -2A \sin x - (Ax+B) \cos x + 2C \cos x - (Cx+D) \sin x$$

$$1 \mid y_1''' = \underline{-3A \cos x} + \underline{(Ax+B) \sin x} - 3C \sin x - (Cx+D) \cos x$$

$$A \cos x - 3(Ax+B) \sin x + C \sin x + 3(Cx+D) \cos x = 4x \sin x$$

$$\begin{array}{l|l} \cos x & A + 3D = 0. \quad D = \frac{4}{9} \\ \sin x & -3B + C = 0 \\ x \cos x & 3C = 0. \quad C = 0, B = 0. \\ x \sin x & -3A = 4. \quad A = -\frac{4}{3} \end{array}$$

$$y_{3H} = C_1 + C_2 \cos 2x + C_3 \sin 2x + \left(-\frac{4}{3}x\right) \cos x + \frac{4}{9} x \sin x.$$

$$y''' - 2y'' = 3 + xe^{2x}$$

$$k^3 - 2k^2 = 0 \quad k_1 = k_2 = 0 \quad k_3 = 2$$

$$y_{30} = C_1 + C_2 x + C_3 e^{2x}$$

$$f_1 = 3, \quad \alpha + \beta i = 0 = k_1 = k_2 \quad r = 2$$

$$y_{r1} = Ax^2$$

$$y_{r1}' = 2Ax$$

$$-2 \mid y_{r1}'' = 2A$$

$$1 \mid y_{r1}''' = 0$$

$$-4A = 3$$

$$A = -\frac{3}{4}$$

$$y_{r1} = -\frac{3}{4}x^2$$

$$f_2 = xe^{2x} \quad \alpha + \beta i = 2 = k_3, \quad r = 1$$

$$y_{r2} = x^1 (Ax + B)e^{2x} = (Ax^2 + Bx)e^{2x}$$

$$y_{r2}' = (2Ax + B)e^{2x} + (Ax^2 + Bx)2e^{2x}$$

$$-2 \mid y_{r2}'' = 2Ae^{2x} + 4(2Ax + B)e^{2x} + (Ax^2 + Bx)4e^{2x}$$

$$y_{r2}''' = 12Ae^{2x} + 16(2Ax + B)e^{2x} + (Ax^2 + Bx)8e^{2x}$$

$$8Ae^{2x} + 8(2Ax + B)e^{2x} - (Ax^2 + Bx) \cdot 0e^{2x} = xe^{2x}$$

$$e^{2x} \mid 8A + 8B = 0$$

$$xe^{2x} \mid 16A = 1$$

$$A = \frac{1}{16}, \quad B = -\frac{1}{16}$$

$$y_{3H} = C_1 + C_2 x + C_3 e^{2x} \oplus \left(-\frac{3}{4}\right)x^2 = \frac{1}{16}x^2 - \frac{1}{16}x e^{2x}$$

Числові ряди

1. $u_n = \frac{1}{(2n-1)^2}$, знакододатний ряд.

$u_n \sim \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{n^2}$, $p=2$, збігається, $p > 1$.

2. $u_n = \cos \frac{\pi}{n^3}$, $n \rightarrow \infty \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \cos \frac{\pi}{n^3} = 1 \neq 0$,

достатньо умови розбіжності.

3. $u_n = \frac{\ln n}{n^{3/2}}$, $u_n < \frac{n^{\frac{1}{4}}}{n^{3/2}} = \frac{1}{n^{5/4}}$, збігається
бо $p > 1$

$\ln n < n^\alpha$, $\alpha > 0$!!

тобто завжди таким збігається

4. $u_n = \frac{(3n+1)!}{8^n \cdot n^2}$

Д: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(3n+4)! \cdot 8^n \cdot n^2}{8^{n+1} (n+1)^2 (3n+1)!} =$

$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(3n+2)(3n+3)(3n+4)}{8} = \infty$, розбігається.

5. $u_n = \frac{n^n}{n!}$

Р: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{(n+1)^{n+1}}{(n+1)!}}{\frac{n^n}{n!}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n+1}{n}\right)^n = e > 1,$
 приближается

6. $u_n = (n^2+2) \ln \frac{n^2+3}{n^2} = (n^2+2) \ln \left(1 + \frac{3}{n^2}\right) \sim$
 $\sim n^2 \frac{3}{n^2} \rightarrow 3 \neq 0$ остаток нуля
 $n \rightarrow \infty$ positивности.

7. $u_n = \frac{\ln n}{n^{2/3}} > \frac{1}{n^{2/3}} \leftarrow$ приближается;
 тогда $\sum u_n$ расход.

8. $u_n = \frac{2^n}{\left(\frac{n+1}{n}\right)^{n^2}}$ $\sqrt[n]{u_n} = \left(\frac{2}{\frac{n+1}{n}}\right)^n \rightarrow \frac{2}{e} < 1.$
 сходится.

9. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{1}{\ln(n+1)}$ знакочередный.
 $|u_n| = \frac{1}{\ln(n+1)} > \frac{1}{n+1}$
 приближается.

Нема абс. збіжності, але $\sum u_n$ збігається
 за теоремою Лейбніца.

$$10. \sum \left(\frac{2+i}{3}\right)^n \quad u_n = \left(\frac{2+i}{3}\right)^n$$

$$\sqrt[n]{|z|} = \left|\frac{2+i}{3}\right| = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3} < 1.$$

збігається абсолютно!

Функціональні ряди.

$$11. u_n(x) = \frac{x^n}{1+x^{2n}}$$

Необхідна умова: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |u_n(x)| = 0$

$|x| < 1$ $u_n(x) \sim x^n$ $|u_n(x)| \sim |x|^n \Rightarrow K$
 $\sqrt[n]{|x|^n} = |x|$ за означення Коші збігається.

$|x| > 1$ $|u_n(x)| \sim \frac{1}{|x|^n}$ Розглянемо

умову Коші:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{|x|^{n+1}}}{\frac{1}{|x|^n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{|x|} = \frac{1}{|x|} < 1 \quad (|x| > 1)$$

$|x| = 1$ розглянемо

Виглядає: $(-\infty, -1) \cup (-1, 1) \cup (1, \infty)$.

$$12. \quad u_n(x) = \frac{(x-2)^n}{n^2 \cdot 2^n}$$

$$D: \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{u_{n+1}(x)}{u_n(x)} \right| = \frac{|x-2|}{2} \begin{matrix} \text{мае} \\ \text{быви} \end{matrix} < 1$$

$$-2 < x-2 < 2 \quad 0 < x < 4$$

$$x_1 = 0 \quad u_n(0) = \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2} \quad \text{абсол. збіжкы}$$

$$x_2 = 4 \quad u_n(4) = \frac{1}{n^2} \quad \text{збіжкы для } \underline{\underline{n > 1}}$$

знайти суму ряду:

$$13. \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n} \quad \text{збіжкы в } (-1, 1) \quad [-1+\delta, 1-\delta]$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n} = S(x)$$

$$S'(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^{n-1} = \frac{1}{1-x}$$

$$S'(x) =$$

$$S(x) = \int \frac{dx}{1-x} = -\ln|1-x| + C =$$

$$= x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} + \dots + C$$

$$\underline{\underline{x=0}} \quad C=0$$

$$14. \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n(n+1)x^{n-1} = S(x)$$

$(-1, 1)$!! ознака D.

$$\int S(x) dx = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n+1)x^n \quad \int (\int S(x) dx) dx = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^{n+1}$$

$$\left[\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} t^k = \frac{1}{1-t}, |t| < 1 \right] = \frac{x^2}{1-x}$$

$$S(x) = \left(\frac{1}{1-x} \right)' = \left(\frac{1}{(1-x)^2} \right)' = \left(\frac{1}{(1-x)^2} \right)'$$

$$= \frac{(2-2x)(1-x)^2 + 2(1-x)(2x-x^2)}{(1-x)^4} = \frac{2-2x-2x+2x^2+4x-2x^2}{(1-x)^3}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n(n+1)x^{n-1} = 2 + 2 \cdot 3x + 3 \cdot 4x^2 + \dots = \frac{2}{(1-x)^3}$$

Знаемъ серия

$$15. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n 3^n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n} \Big|_{x=\frac{1}{3}} = S\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)$$

$$S(x) = x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} + \dots$$

$$S'(x) = 1 + x + x^2 + \dots = \frac{1}{1-x}$$

$$S(x) = -\ln(1-x) + C \quad \begin{matrix} x=0 \Rightarrow 0 = -0 + C \\ C=0 \end{matrix}$$

$$S\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) = \ln \frac{3}{2}$$

$$16. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{2n-1}$$

$$S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^{2n-1}}{2n-1}$$

$$S'(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} x^{2(n-1)} =$$

$$= 1 - x^2 + x^4 - x^6 + \dots = \frac{1}{1+x^2}, |x| < 1$$

$$S(x) = \int \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \arctan x + C = x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} - \dots$$

$$x=0 \Rightarrow C=0$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} = 1 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{7} + \dots$$

17. Розкласти за степенями $x+2$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{4+3x} = \frac{1}{3(x+2)-2} = \left| x+2=t \right| =$$

$$= \frac{-\frac{1}{2}}{1-\frac{3}{2}t} = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{3}{2}t\right)^k = -\sum_{k \neq 2}^{\infty} \frac{3^k}{2^{k+1}} (x+2)^k$$

$q = \frac{3}{2}t$

18. $f(x)$ за степенями $x+1$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$g(x) = \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{(x+1)-1} = \frac{-1}{1-(x+1)} =$$

$$= -1 \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (x+1)^k \quad f(x) = -g'(x) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k(x+1)^{k-1}$$

$k=1$

Знайти границю:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2(\sin x - \sin 2x) - x^3}{x^5} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin x - \sin 2x - x^3 \cos x}{x^5}$$

$\cos x \rightarrow 1$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2\left(x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \dots\right) - \left(2x - \frac{8x^3}{3!} + \frac{32x^5}{5!} - \dots\right) - x^3\left(1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \dots\right)}{x^5}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^5 \left(\frac{2}{5!} - \frac{32}{5!} + \frac{1}{2!}\right)}{x^5} = \frac{1}{4}$$

Розв'язати рівняння у комплексній площині:

$$y'' = x^2 + y^2 \quad y(-1) = 0, \quad y'(-1) = 0.$$

$$y(x) = a_0 + a_1(x+1) + a_2(x+1)^2 + a_3(x+1)^3 + \dots$$

$$= 0 + 0 \cdot (x+1) + \frac{1}{2!}(x+1)^2 - \frac{1}{3}(x+1)^3 + \frac{2}{4!}(x+1)^4 + \dots$$

$$a_2 = \frac{y''(-1)}{2!} = \frac{1}{2!}$$

$$y''' = 2x + 2y \cdot y' \Big|_{-1} = -2 + 0. \quad a_3 = \frac{-2}{3!}$$

$$y^{(iv)} = 2 + 2y'^2 + 2y \cdot y'' \Big|_{-1} = 2 + 0 + 0$$